

Remarks

Claims 1, 2 and 4 to 16 remain in this application.

Dependent claims 8 to 14 have been added to further define the scope of the invention. No new matter has been added in this regard.

Independent claims 15 and 16 have been added to further define the scope of the invention. No new matter has been added in this regard.

Reconsideration of the rejection of the claims 1, 2, 4 to 7 as being anticipated by Kanevsky is requested.

Kanevsky is directed to an apparatus and method for speaker verification and identification. As set forth in column 3, beginning on line 20, Kanevsky provides a method that employs multiple steps (a) to (j). According to step (d), a speaker is queried with at least one random question. In response, according to step (e), the speaker is to provide a spoken utterance "representative of at least one answer to the random question.

Applicant's claimed method is distinguished from Kanevsky in that no "questions" are generated. Instead, applicant's system generates random "challenge phrases" -not questions- and the speaker must speak those challenged phrases -- and not provide an answer that has been programmed into the system as is the case with Kanevsky.

Claim 1 as directed to a security system comprising, *inter alia*, "a first data base having a plurality of words and language rules for generating one-time challenge phrases". Kanevsky does not describe or teach such a data base. Instead, Kanevsky describes a data base 18 that contains information specific to the user. (Col. 6, lines 17-21). This user-specific information is used to generate a random question. (Col. 6, lines

25 -27). For this reason alone, a rejection of claim 1 as being anticipated by Kanevsky is not warranted pursuant to the provisions of 35 USC 102.

Claim 1 further requires "a controller . . . to receive a spoken response from the user to said delivered one-time challenge phrase and to generate a second signal representative of the spoken response . . . to process such second signal for speech recognition and to issue a second validation signal in response to a match between said second signal and said one-time challenge phrase . . . ". In Kanevsky, the spoken "answer" is not matched to the "question" but is instead processed in a semantic analyzer 40 to determine if the answer is correct or not in accordance with the information in the user's database. (See column 6, lines 34 to 39). That is, the spoken "answer" in Kanevsky is matched to a preprogrammed answer in the database 18 and not to the "question". For this additional reason, a rejection of claim 1 as being anticipated by Kanevsky is not warranted pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 102.

Note is made of the Examiner's allegation that the "answer" to the question disclosed by Kanevsky constitutes a spoken response to the challenge phrase [i.e. "question"] as claimed. However, this "answer" is not matched to the "question" in Kanevsky but is instead matched against the preprogrammed answers in the data base 13.

Further, claim 1 requires a controller to deliver the one-time challenge phrase "for the user to speak" and that the controller communicates with the station "to receive a spoken response from the user to said delivered one-time challenge phrase". Kanevsky does not require the user to speak the "question".

Claim 2 is directed to a method comprising the steps of, *inter alia*, "delivering a randomly generated one-time challenge phrase . . . for the user to speak . . . generating a second signal representative of a spoken response to said challenge phrase;". In Kanevsky the user does not speak the "question" as is required by claim 2. For this reason alone, a rejection of claim 2 as being anticipated by Kanevsky is not warranted pursuant to the provisions to 35 U.S.C. 102.

Claim 4 contains recitation similar to claim 1 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 5 contains recitation similar to claim 2 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claims 6 and 11 to 14 depend from claim 5 and are believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 6 further requires a user to additionally select a word phrase as a private and personal challenge phrase. Kanevsky does not provide any teaching that the user can select a "question" to access the described system. Accordingly, claim 6 is believed to be further allowable over the references of record.

New claim 15 is directed to a "speech" security system comprising, *inter alia*, "a controller . . . for randomly generating a one-time challenge phrase . . . and delivering said one-time challenge phrase . . . for the user to speak said one-time phrase exactly" and "to simultaneously process said spoken response for speech recognition and to issue a second validation signal . . . in response to a match between said spoken response and said one-time challenge phrase".

As noted above, Kanevsky is void of any such structure or teaching. Accordingly, claim 15 is believed to be allowable for over the references of record pursuant to the provisions to 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103.

Claim 16 contains recitations similar to claim 15 and is directed to a security system for one authorized user rather than a plurality of users as is claim 15.

Rejections under 35 USC 112

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112. Reconsideration is requested. Claim 1 requires a "first database having a plurality of words and language rules for generating one-time challenge phrases". In addition, claim 1 requires a controller to communicate with "said first database for randomly generating a one-time challenge phrase". Accordingly, there is antecedent basis in claim 1 for "said first database".

Claim 4 has been rejected as being indefinite for the use of the term of "the user" in line 11. This respectfully submitted that "the user" of line 11 refers to the "the user" in line 1 and not to the "multiplicity of users" in line 6 and 7.

Claim 5 is believed to be in conformance with the provisions to 35 U.S.C. 112 for the same reasons as claim 4.

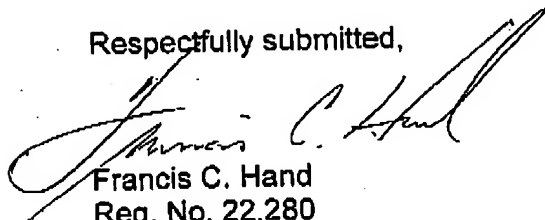
Further, "said challenge phrase" in claim 5, line 11 clearly refers to the "one-time challenge phrase" of line 8 and not to the "one-time challenge phrases" of lines 5-6.

It is respectfully submitted that "the stored biometric models" of claim 5, line 14 finds antecedent basis in line 7 of storing "a biometric model of each of a multiplicity of users".

The examiner has questioned how a spoken response can match both the challenge phrase and the validation. In this respect, the spoken response is

simultaneously processed to (1) verify the spoken response as matching the challenge phrase and (2) to verify that the spoken response matches a stored biometric model of the user.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis C. Hand

Reg. No. 22,280

CARELLA, BYRNE BAIN, GILFILLAN,
CECCHI, STEWART & OLSTEIN

5 Becker Farm Road

Roseland, NJ 07068

Phone: 973-994-1700

Fax: 973-994-1744

#340752